4: Stanmus D-5 (ca. 1909)1910 FT7 Yao FT7
Marav: FR4
Ngoni FR5
Bemba FR5

Necklaces, most commonly for children, are made of a number of little square pieces of *hippo ivory* strung together, ornamented with geometrical designs.

Medicine is often carried in a little packet suspended round the neck, as also charms of various kinds. The medicine may be some powdered charred roots or little twigs, leaves, etc., of some tree; these are sometimes now wrapped up in a piece of paper on which is written some extract from the Koran (among Mohammedan Yao); this is then sewn in a little piece of calico and adorned with beads and suspended round the neck with a string.

Charms take various forms. Small pieces of wood or, to guard against attack by lion, teeth are worn. **Armlets** of the same kind are worn against sickness, and others are worn by Angoni, made of beads to which knives are attached. **Bracelets** of *ivory*, plaited grass and elephant tail hairs are also worn.

Metal and wirework bracelets are commonly worn by Angoni, also twisted wire finger rings and rings of lead and *ivory*. **Heavy** brass ankle rings and spiral brass leg and arm rings 6 inches and 8 inches wide are worn by some of the women (*Atonga*).

Bracelets cut from the nail of the elephant's foot are worn by Awemba hunters, and little finger rings cut from the ends of the ant-eater are worn as medicine against fever by headmen.

Belts made of wound copper wire are worn round the waists by Wankonde.

The use of pigments applied to the body is very limited. I have seen stripes of three, white and red, on the faces of young women, boys and dancers, generally after some ceremony. The significance I do not know. Pigments are now obtained from Indian traders, and I do not know how old the custom is. There is no beautification of face, body, nails, and eyes by pigments. The only application made to the skin is castor and ground-nut oils to keep it soft—no scents are used.

Clothing.

Among tribes of Nyasaland the amount of clothing worn varies very considerably from nothing to European garments.

Of the large majority, however, including Mabaja people, Yao and Angoni, one may speak generally.

The young children commonly run about naked, or have a strip of cloth covering the pudenda, supported by a string round the waist.

Among the adult population the amount of clothing depends largely on the affluence of the individual, and those who cannot afford much have little clothing. A man wears a strip of calico supported in front and behind by a string round the waist, a woman a piece of calico 18 inches wide reaching from the middle of the thighs to the ankles.

Of the more prosperous, the men wear calico from a little below the knee to the waist, carefully wrapped round the body, and kept in position by some kind of belt; sometimes it is folded across the upper part of the chest or sometimes crossed over in front and two ends tied behind the neck.